

Middle States Association of Colleges and  
= Secondary Schools.

HISTORY  
OF  
THE ORGANIZATION  
AND  
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION  
OF  
THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

HELD AT LANCASTER, PA., JULY 5 AND 6, 1887.

---

PRINTED BY  
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY.  
1887.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

---

PRESIDENT.

T. G. APPLE, D.D., LL.D.,  
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

E. H. MAGILL, LL.D.,  
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

E. S. BREIDENBAUGH, Sc.D.,  
Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. D. MOFFAT, D.D.,  
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.

TREASURER.

E. J. JAMES, Ph.D.,  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(In addition to the above officers *ex-officiis*):

*Chairman*, T. L. SEIP, D.D.,  
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

JOHN MITCHELL, A.M.,  
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.

R. B. YOUNGMAN, Ph.D.,  
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

E. A. FROST, A.M.,  
Western University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Each  
Library  
Lafayette College  
4-12-1934*

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION  
OF  
THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

By T. L. SEIP, D.D.

---

THIS Association, which has just completed its organization and first annual meeting, grew out of an earnest desire on the part of a number of college presidents to establish closer relations with one another, and with those engaged in the cause of higher education in the colleges of the State. The ultimate object which they had in view is fully set forth in the constitution as finally adopted and printed in this pamphlet. The primary object that afterwards led to the present organization was the procurement of new legislation on the taxation of college property.

It has been deemed proper, as a matter of record for the future, to state the genesis of the organization.

President E. H. Magill, LL.D., of Swarthmore, while visiting the colleges last winter in the interests of the college education of teachers, consulted their presidents as to the feasibility of calling a meeting of college authorities at Harrisburg for the objects above stated. He found a general desire for some organized action, and immediately took steps to secure a meeting. A call was issued on February 16, 1887, for a conference of the officers of the colleges of the State at Harrisburg on March 1, 1887. The following representatives of the colleges responded

to the call, the names of the institutions being given in alphabetical order :

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL, President Thomas G. Apple, D.D., LL.D.,  
and Hon. John Cessna, LL.D., President of the Board of Trustees.

HAVERFORD, Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., Dean.

LAFAYETTE, President James H. M. Knox, D.D., LL.D.; Ario Pardee,  
President of the Board; and S. L. Fisler, A.M., Secretary and Treasurer.

LEBANON VALLEY, President D. D. DeLong, D.D.

MUHLENBERG, President T. L. Seip, D.D., Rev. G. F. Spicker, D.D.,  
President of the Board, and Rev. C. J. Cooper, Treasurer.

PALATINATE, President Rev. William C. Schaeffer, Dr. J. E. Hiester,  
President of the Board, and G. H. Horst, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, President H. W. McKnight, D.D.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, President J. D. Moffat, D.D., and J. J.  
Brownson, D.D., President of the Board.

WESTMINSTER, President R. G. Ferguson, D.D.

The minutes of the meetings held by the above-named officers  
are now given as part of the record :

HARRISBURG, PA., March 1, 1887.

Pursuant to a call issued by Presidents Apple, Knox, and  
Magill, a number of representatives of colleges of the State convened  
in the parlors of the Lochiel House, in Harrisburg, at  
9 A.M., March 1, 1887.

The meeting was organized by the election of President Knox,  
of Lafayette, as chairman, and President Seip, of Muhlenberg, as  
secretary, and was opened with prayer.

The object of the meeting, as stated in the call, was "to seek,  
at the hands of the present Legislature, the passage of a new act  
. . . to render impossible the further taxation of any property of  
institutions of learning, when the same is directly used for the  
furtherance of their work, and when said institutions are not run  
either for private or corporate gain, and when they were founded  
by and are maintained by charity, or from revenues of any kind  
originating in charity."

A proposed "Supplement" had been prepared, and was presented  
in printed form for discussion. On the advice of Hon. John Cessna it  
was amended, and adopted for presentation to the Committee of Ways  
and Means of the Legislature. The following is the "Supplement" as  
adopted :

## A SUPPLEMENT

To an act entitled "An Act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, and places of religious worship, and places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," approved May 14, 1874.

*Be it enacted, etc.*

That all property, real and personal, owned, occupied, and used for carrying on their educational work, by universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations, and institutions of learning, founded and maintained for purposes of purely public charity, and not administered for private or corporate gain—that is to say, all houses and the grounds thereunto annexed, which are actually occupied by the teachers or professors in such universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations, and institutions of learning, or by the janitors or other employees of such institutions, or used and occupied either by, or for the accommodation of, the students in such institutions of learning, when under the direct control of the institutions; and all buildings used as, or containing, lecture rooms, chapels, laboratories, libraries, museums, observatories, gymnasia, or offices, with the grounds occupied thereby or connected therewith as a campus or used for like purposes; and all moneys given to and invested and held for them, and the whole of which property and moneys, or the revenues therefrom, are used and employed solely for the support thereof, be and the same are hereby exempt from all and every State, county, city, borough, road, school, and poor tax.

President Magill, of Swarthmore, then presented the subject of organizing a permanent college association, pending which the convention adjourned to proceed in a body to the capitol to meet the Committee of Ways and Means. Before adjournment the convention resolved to meet again at 2 P.M. in the same place to resume the consideration of a permanent association.

Attest: T. L. SEIP, *Secretary*.

Before proceeding with the minutes of the afternoon meeting, it is in order to state that the convention was accorded a respectful hearing by the Committee of Ways and Means, and that all proper means were used to bring the object of the convention to the attention of the Legislature, but without success thus far. The minutes of the second session now follow:

## ADJOURNED MEETING.

LOCHIEL HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.,  
2 P.M., March 1, 1887.

Pursuant to resolution, the convention met and discussed the proposed constitution of a permanent association of the colleges of Pennsylvania, prepared and presented by President Magill. After considerable discussion, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed to take the matter in hand, and arrange for the completion of the organization of the association at a meeting to be called by them at some future day.

The following committee was appointed: Presidents Apple, Ferguson, Knox, Magill, McKnight, Moffat, and Seip. President Magill was made chairman.

The convention adjourned *sine die*, after which the members proceeded in a body to pay their respects to the Governor, who gave them a very cordial reception.

Attest: T. L. SEIP, *Secretary*.

The Committee on Organization, referred to above, appointed a meeting, to which all the college faculties of the State were invited, for Tuesday, July 5, at 8 P.M., in the chapel of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The record of the proceedings at Lancaster is the continuation of the history of the Association.

CHAPEL OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE,  
LANCASTER, PA., Tuesday, July 5, 1887, 8 P.M.

In pursuance of the call of the Committee on Permanent Organization, the Association was called to order by President E. H. Magill, LL.D. President J. D. Moffat, D.D., was elected temporary president. The Association was led in prayer by President T. G. Apple, D.D., LL.D. Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh, Sc.D., was elected temporary secretary. The roll was called and the Association open for business.

During the sessions the following colleges, arranged according to seniority of organization, united with the Association, having as representatives present the gentlemen named.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Prof. O. Seidensticker, Ph.D., Lit.D.  
 Prof. E. J. James, Ph.D.  
 Prof. Jno. G. R. McElroy, A.M.  
 Prof. W. D. Marks, Ph.B., C.E.

## FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.

President T. G. Apple, D.D., LL.D.  
 Prof. W. M. Nevin, LL.D.  
 Rev. Prof. J. S. Stahr, Ph.D.  
 Prof. J. H. Dubbs, D.D., F.R.H.S.  
 Prof. J. B. Kieffer, Ph.D.  
 Prof. J. E. Kerschner, Ph.D.  
 Prof. George F. Mull, A.M.

## WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

President J. D. Moffat, D.D.

## ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

(No representation.)

## WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

President M. B. Goff, LL.D.

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

President J. H. M. Knox, D.D., LL.D.  
 Prof. R. B. Youngman, Ph.D.  
 Prof. J. M. Silliman, E.M.  
 Prof. J. J. Hardy, A.M.

## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

President H. W. McKnight, D.D.  
 Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh, Sc.D.

## HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Prof. Seth K. Gifford, A.M.

## BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

Prof. G. G. Groff, M.D., LL.D.  
 Prof. Enoch Perrine, A.M.

## WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

President R. G. Ferguson, D.D.

## ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.

Brother Ambrose.

## SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

President E. H. Magill, LL.D.

## LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

President D. D. DeLong, D.D.

## MUHLENBERG COLLEGE.

President T. L. Seip, D.D.

Rev. Prof. M. H. Richards, A.M.

## URSINUS COLLEGE.

Rev. H. T. Spangler, A.M., Financial Secretary.

During the session, Lehigh University was represented by Prof. Henry Coppée, LL.D., and Prof. W. A. Lamberton, A.M., but the institution has not formally united with the Association.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was heard, and the articles of the proposed constitution were considered seriatim.

At 9.15 P.M. the Association adjourned to take part in a reception tendered to the Association by the Clisophic Society, of Lancaster.

The reception was held in the hall of the Diagnothæan Society of Franklin and Marshall College. An address of welcome was delivered by President T. G. Apple, D.D., LL.D., and a response made by President J. D. Moffat, D.D. Delightful social intercourse occupied the rest of the evening.

WEDNESDAY, July 6, 9.30 A.M.

The convention was opened with prayer by President R. G. Ferguson, D.D. The minutes were read and adopted. The roll was called and corrections noted. The consideration of the constitution was resumed, and, after considerable discussion and certain amendments had been made, it was adopted as a whole.

(The constitution as adopted is placed at the end of the minutes.)

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the matter of the expenses incurred in effecting an organization be referred to the Executive Committee.



On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The chair appointed as a nominating committee Presidents Apple, Goff, Magill, Ferguson, and Knox.

Through President Knox the committee made the following report:

*President.*—T. G. Apple, D.D., LL.D., President of Franklin and Marshall.

*Vice-President.*—E. H. Magill, LL.D., President of Swarthmore.

*Recording Secretary.*—Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh, Sc.D., of Pennsylvania.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—J. D. Moffat, D.D., President of Washington and Jefferson.

*Treasurer.*—Prof. E. J. James, Ph.D., of University of Pennsylvania.

*Executive Committee* (in addition to the above *ex-officiis*).—T. L. Seip, D.D., President of Muhlenberg.

Prof. John Mitchell, A.M., of Westminster.

Prof. R. B. Youngman, Ph.D., of Lafayette.

Prof. E. A. Frost, A.M., of Western University.

On motion, the temporary Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Association for the nominees of the committee.

The chair then declared these officers elected for the ensuing year.

President Apple, on taking the chair, thanked the Association for the honor conferred, and expressed the hope that the Association would be a benefit to the educational work of the State.

Adjourned.

2.30 P.M.

The convention opened with prayer by President James H. M. Knox, D.D., LL.D. President Seip, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made the following report:

The Executive Committee respectfully reports that at its meeting held this morning, after organizing by the election of the undersigned as chairman, a sub-committee on printing was appointed to prepare for publication a brief history of the organization of this Association, the constitution as finally adopted, and the minutes of this convention, and have them printed in pamphlet-form for distribution. The committee recommends that not less than six hundred copies be printed. The committee on printing consists of President Magill, the Recording Secretary, and the

Treasurer of the Association, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted by the Executive Committee.

T. L. SEIP, *Chairman.*

Adopted.

The Treasurer, Prof. E. J. James, stated that the Executive Committee had directed that as soon as the expenses of the Association incurred in effecting an organization, and at this meeting, be ascertained he should communicate to each college the amount of assessment due and collect the same.

On motion, it was determined that the papers of Presidents Magill and Apple should be both read, and the discussion on the two be united.

#### THE PROPER RELATION OF COLLEGES TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

President E. H. Magill, LL.D., read a paper on "The Proper Relation of Colleges to the Educational Institutions of the State." The following is a synopsis :

Colleges should be considered as an integral part of our educational system, and should not, as in the past, maintain a separate and independent existence. The causes which prevented them from being thus considered in the past no longer exist. Colleges have greatly changed in the past quarter of a century, having introduced many new courses of study, and among these the study of the science and art of pedagogies. They are thus better fitted to prepare teachers for our schools of different grades. It is becoming better understood that what the different studies may be is a matter of less importance than how they are pursued, and especially how they are taught, as wide and generous culture, and not mere information, is ever the object to be sought.

Colleges should not, however, like the rest of the educational system, be maintained wholly at the public expense. The denominational character of our colleges is not at all to be deprecated, but is a source of great strength ; and although, under our present Constitution, no aid can be extended to institutions called sectarian, it is believed that when the effect of the religious element in our colleges, and the too great neglect of it in our schools, is considered, the people will be willing to make such changes in our

Constitution as will enable the colleges to receive aid from the State, and so assist in imparting more of a truly religious, though non-sectarian, character to our public schools.

That colleges may exert this influence through all of the grades of schools, the following plan of general organization is suggested :

1st, Kindergarten,	3 to 6 years of age.		
2d, Primary,	6 to 9	"	"
3d, Intermediate,	9 to 12	"	"
4th, Grammar,	12 to 15	"	"
5th, High,	15 to 18	"	"
6th, College,	18 to 22	"	"
7th, Profession,	22 to 25	"	"

Teachers for all of the first five grades should be drawn from those who have gone through the sixth grade, in one or another of the various courses now presented,—classical, literary, or scientific. Pedagogics should be an elective in the sixth grade, and required for the last two years of all who are to become teachers. As this step is so great a change in present practice, it is suggested that, at first, only the teachers in the fourth and fifth grades be required to complete the course in the sixth or college grade, but that ultimately a college course for all teachers should be required. Thus the profession of teaching would be placed upon a par with the other learned professions, being quite as difficult to enter, quite as lucrative, quite as permanent, as they. As teachers now average four years in the profession, and would then average forty, it would require the preparation of only *one-tenth the number* of teachers that now engage in the work. In Germany, primary teachers must be twenty, and thoroughly trained in the equivalent of our high-school studies; and teachers of secondary schools, where students are over nine, must be graduates of the gymnasias or realschulen, which give an education equal to that given by our colleges in Pennsylvania. When such *preparation* and such *maturity* are required of teachers in this country, we may expect to see the profession assume the place which its great importance demands, and not until then.

In establishing normal schools, and engrafting them upon the then existing academies, an important step in advance was taken,—the best that circumstances then allowed. The time has come for the next step,—that of engrafting the normal system upon our

colleges, and requiring of teachers a full college course of study. To do this the State aid should be given to the colleges, in proportion to the number of their students in the course in pedagogics.

That colleges may become connected with our general system, and prepare the teachers for all grades below, it is essential that they admit women to all of their classes on the same terms as men, and make them eligible for all of the degrees conferred. Many of the colleges already do this, and the rest will soon follow if the State grants charters, in future, as it should, only to those who admit women as well as men.

It is a serious error to suppose that in this discussion the rallying cry is or has been "colleges *versus* normal schools." It is merely an earnest, disinterested effort to raise the present standard of the profession of teaching, and make it a profession in reality instead of only in name.

The great increase of crime among the educated classes in the past thirty years, shown by statistics to be truly alarming, is largely owing to the neglect of moral and religious training in connection with our public system of education. The influence of the colleges, which are generally under the control of the religious denominations, upon the general system, by training teachers of all of the schools, will be most salutary in this respect. "The Proper Relation of Colleges to the Educational Institutions of the State" may then be stated briefly thus :

Except for the specialists, who are to be the world's vanguard in literature, science, and art, and for whom the universities are expected to provide, it is the province of the colleges to be the *crown* of our educational system, so far as *general* and not *professional* education is concerned, and to extend their influence through all the systems by sending out from their walls well-educated and well-trained teachers of every grade.

#### THE IDEA OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Dr. T. G. Apple, President of Franklin and Marshall College, read a paper on "The Idea of a Liberal Education," of which the following is a brief synopsis :

In general, a liberal education must be distinguished from a limited education, such as is imparted in the common schools, and

also from a technical or professional education, which is designed to fit the young for the ordinary avocations of life, or for some special or professional pursuit. Taking the word *liberal* in the sense of large or full, a liberal education in the first place should cover a large field. It should embrace the rudiments, at least, of the whole area of human knowledge, so far as this knowledge has come to scientific expression. Under the heads, or divisions, of language, history, belles-lettres, natural science, mathematics, philosophy, the student should be introduced to the world of letters and put on the way of study in all the departments of human thought. If one of these important divisions is omitted, it is, so far forth, a defect in his education. In the Middle Ages the field of human knowledge was included in the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium*, but since the time of Bacon, especially, it has been vastly enlarged by the great progress made in the sciences. The college curriculum has been arranged for centuries with a view to form an introduction to *all* the lines of study, most of which must remain substantially the same in every age, but it has been much enlarged of late years to include those sciences which have been advanced in recent times.

Taking the word *liberal* in the same sense of *free*, Dr. Apple argued, in the second place, that a liberal education, to be true to its ruling idea, must be free from a false *utilitarian bias*. The object and aim of a liberal education is not only to free the mind from bondage to sense, and mere private opinion, and bring it under the power of truth, but it should find its highest end in itself, in what it is for its own sake, and not for any special uses to which it may be applied in reference to man's physical and worldly welfare. The *doctrine of uses* is a high and sacred doctrine. There is a true and sound utilitarianism that should not be treated lightly, but the theory so commonly held, that education is valuable only in the degree in which it fits men directly for the industrial pursuits of life, degrades it into a means to an end, instead of making it an end in itself. First and highest is *general culture*, the education of the *man*, and not directly the lawyer, doctor, minister, or specialist of any order. The college should preserve its character as ministering first and foremost to high liberal culture, and should keep itself carefully distinguished from the professional school, the technic school, etc. Truth must

be sought and studied for its own sake, and for its power to develop true manhood, before all uses to which it may be applied in the special callings of life. Only then is education *free* in the highest sense. A man who has only professional knowledge is necessarily narrow, opinionated, and prejudiced. He may have a measure of skill in his profession, but outside of this he becomes a mere cipher.

All men cannot attain such liberal culture, but those who pursue and find it diffuse a light through all portions of society.

Where this idea of education is grasped the question will not be asked, "To what use can the study of this or that be applied?" but the question will be, "Does it tend to discipline and cultivate man's higher powers?" Truth expands and liberalizes the intellect, and willing obedience to moral law unselfs the will and sets it free from bondage to narrow selfishness. To build up a true manhood is the first aim of a liberal education.

These are only a few points in Dr. Apple's paper, and they are very imperfectly stated. Carried out they run counter to the disposition in certain quarters to turn the college into a merely scientific or technical school, to mix it up with the university, and to turn it in part into a professional school. Its true aim is quite distinct from all these. We hope the substance of Dr. Apple's paper may come under discussion at some future time, as raising the question of the distinct character of the college as contrasted with schools of a different character. The essay was well written and abounded in solid thought.

During the animated discussion many interesting remarks were made. The following is a brief epitome:

PROF. JAMES. Instruction is now offered by a few American colleges in pedagogics, but the schemes are not of a high rank. It is hoped they may be improved.

PRESIDENT MAGILL. These schemes, as yet only begun, compare favorably with the condition of other departments at the same stage in their development.

PROF. M. H. RICHARDS. Much preliminary work is necessary to reach the ideal of Dr. Magill. The school-district directors are supreme in many matters. They must be impressed with the necessity of advanced methods. The mode of selecting teachers

must be improved. Regard must be had to the fact that State aid means the probability of State intrusion. The study of the science of teaching does not communicate the art of teaching.

PRESIDENT GOFF. Colleges, in order to increase their influence, must show an interest in the public school work. That the standard of work in the public school may be increased salaries must be increased and competent teachers must be ensured security in their positions.

PRESIDENT MOFFAT. The normal schools are entrenched in our system of public schools, hence they should be improved and utilized, but should be restricted to their proper province, and should not attempt academic work in which they have proven inefficient. Instruction in pedagogics may give some notion of methods, but the art of teaching is acquired by experience.

PRESIDENT MAGILL. The State should provide high-schools convenient of access throughout the State to prepare pupils for college as well as to provide for others a higher course of study than can be obtained in the schools of our smaller towns and rural districts, these taking the place of the many excellent academies which have disappeared before the normal schools. While in a large sense it is true that good teachers are born, not made, yet theoretical training is an excellent thing.

PROF. JAMES. Normal schools must in a large degree be depended on for teachers in our public schools, hence they must be developed. College men should take an active interest in our public schools, and cultivate a desire among the pupils for a college training. High-schools should be made the natural feeders for the colleges.

PROF. RICHARDS. Contiguous districts should unite to support high-schools of the better grade.

PRESIDENT APPLE. Through proper relations to the normal schools and high-schools, and by keeping before the people a high ideal of the character and end of education, the colleges may be united to and be able to utilize the public schools.

PRESIDENT GOFF. The colleges must be in living sympathy with the public schools.

PRESIDENT MAGILL. We have no controversy with the normal schools, but they should be strictly professional. The development of our public schools should be so directed as to elevate



the general standard, and not to benefit the few at the expense of the general public.

PRESIDENT SEIP. The positions taken by President Apple are correct.

PRESIDENT FERGUSON. We should aim to elevate the normal schools.

The time for adjournment having come, the discussion closed.

The following despatch was sent by the Association :

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION AT  
CLEARFIELD, PA.

The College Association of Pennsylvania to the State Teachers' Association, greeting :

We congratulate you on the increasing importance of the great work in which we are mutually engaged. Please report to us the time and place of your meeting next year. If you organize on Wednesday we should be glad to meet at same place Tuesday.

(Signed)

T. G. APPLE,

*Pres. of the C. A. of Pa.*

Attest: E. S. BREIDENBAUGH, *Secretary.*

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the next annual meeting of this Association should be held in July, the exact time and place to be left with the Executive Committee.

Adjourned to meet at the court-house for a public meeting at 8 P.M.

COURT-HOUSE, 8 P.M.

President Apple in the chair. The opening was made by President Moffat. Prof. E. J. James, Ph.D., read a paper on the "American University."\*

Owing to the lateness of the hour, there was no discussion of this paper. Remarks were made as follows :

PRESIDENT APPLE. The papers read show remarkable agreement as to the fundamental principles of the higher education.

---

\* This paper was one of very great interest and value, and commanded the earnest attention of the convention and invited guests until a late hour. A synopsis of it is not given here, as it will soon be printed in full, and a copy of it will be sent to each member of the Association.



PRESIDENT MAGILL. I congratulate all on the results of these two days' meetings. Organization exists as a fact. Good results must ensue. We can go home and do better work for our colleges, and thus lead to their improvement.

PROF. PERRINE. It would be well to gather facts and statistics to show that a college education really does give a man a better chance in life, whether in the professions or in business.

Subsequently the Executive Committee appointed Prof. Perrine to gather such statistics, to be presented at the next annual meeting.

The Association, with most cordial unanimity,

*Resolved*, We hereby extend to the Faculty of Franklin and Marshall College, to the ladies and gentlemen of the Philosophic Society, and to the people of Lancaster our sincere thanks for their hearty welcome and most generous hospitality during our stay in their midst.

*Resolved*, We express our appreciation of and heartily thank the ladies and gentlemen who have furnished the excellent music during this evening's session.

The following telegram was then read :

CLEARFIELD, PA., July 6.

To T. G. APPLE,

*President of the College Association of Pennsylvania :*

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association cordially reciprocate the greetings of the College Association. Scranton has been selected as the place of our next meeting, and our Executive Committee will be glad to co-operate in necessary arrangements for the session of 1888.

JAMES A. COUGHLIN,

*President of the State Teachers' Association.*

The Executive Committee then announced that the next meeting of the Association would be held at Scranton, the exact time to be announced after conference with the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association.

The first convention of the College Association was closed with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and the benediction by the President.

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

---

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. The name of this Association shall be THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SEC. 2. The object of this Association shall be to consider the qualifications for candidates for admission to the Colleges and the methods of admission ; the character of the Preparatory Schools ; the courses of study to be pursued in the Colleges, including their order, number, etc. ; the relative number of required and elective studies in the various classes ; the kind and character of degrees conferred ; methods of College organization, government, etc. ; the relation of the Colleges to the State, and to the general educational systems of the State and country ; and any and all other questions affecting the welfare of the Colleges, or calculated to secure their proper advancement.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING.

SECTION 1. Any College in Pennsylvania may be received into membership in this Association upon approval of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. In transacting the ordinary business of the meetings of the Association all delegates present shall be entitled to vote, but on all questions requiring a decision *by ballot* each College represented shall have but one vote.

### ARTICLE III.

#### OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of four members, besides the officers above mentioned, who shall be, *ex-officiis*, members of the Executive Committee. These officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting, by ballot, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been elected. The Executive Committee shall elect its own chairman.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and sign all orders upon the Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all business transacted by the Association, and shall prepare and attest all orders on the Treasurer. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the necessary correspondence.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall receive and hold all moneys of the Association, and pay out the same upon a written order of the President, attested by the Recording Secretary.

SEC. 4. The Executive Committee shall prepare business for the Association, fix time and place of annual meeting, call special meetings, and act for the Association in its recess; but the acts of this committee shall always be subject to the approval of the Association.

### ARTICLE V.

#### MEETINGS.

There shall be one annual meeting of the Association, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Unless determined by the Association, the date and place of holding this meeting shall be decided by the Executive Committee, which committee shall also have power to call special meetings of the Association.

## ARTICLE VI.

## EXPENSES.

The expenses of holding the meetings of the Association, conducting the correspondence, printing, etc., shall be equally assessed upon the Colleges represented in the Association.

## ARTICLE VII.

## POWER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Decisions by the Association, of questions not pertaining to its organization, shall always be considered *advisory*, and not *mandatory*, each College preserving its own individuality and liberty of action upon all other subjects considered.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## RELIGIOUS TESTS.

No religious tests shall be imposed in deciding upon membership or other privileges in this Association.

## ARTICLE IX.

## A QUORUM.

Representatives from one-third of the Colleges belonging to the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE X.

## CHANGE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a vote, by ballot, of two-thirds of the Colleges represented at said meeting.

